

AUTHORS: Protopopov, A. N., Tolmachev, G. M., SOV/89-5-2-5/36
Ushatskiy, V. N., Venediktova, R. V., Krisyuk, I. T.,
Rodionova, L. P., Yakovleva, G. V.

TITLE: Distribution of the Mass of Fission Fragments Resulting From the
Fission of U^{235} , U^{238} and Pu^{239} Induced by 14,6 MeV Neutrons
(Raspredeleniye oskolkov po massam pri delenii U^{235} , U^{238} , Pu^{239}
neytronami s energiyey 14,6 Mev)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 2, pp. 130-134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reaction $H^3(d,n)He^4$ served as a neutron source, the deuterons
being accelerated up to 170 kV. Irradiation of the nuclei to be
fissioned took place by means of a medium neutron flux of
 $5 \cdot 10^8$ n/cm².sec. Irradiation lasted from some minutes up to
8 hours. Separation of the fission products was carried out by the
method of isotopic dilution. The separated elements were brought
into anhydrous or non-hygrosopic compounds the absolute
 β -activity of which was measured with respect to the saturation
activity of Mo^{99} . The following relative yields were measured:

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Distribution of the Mass of Fission Fragments
Resulting From the Fission of U^{235} , U^{238} and Pu^{239}
Induced by 14,6 MeV Neutrons

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	U^{235}	U^{238}	Pu^{239}
Sr^{89}	$0,86 \pm 0,04$	$0,55 \pm 0,03$	$0,44 \pm 0,02$
Sr^{91}	$0,96 \pm 0,07$	$0,65 \pm 0,05$	$0,49 \pm 0,03$
Zr^{95}	$0,97 \pm 0,04$	$0,93 \pm 0,04$	-
Zr^{97}	$1,16 \pm 0,05$	$1,02 \pm 0,05$	$0,96 \pm 0,04$
Mo^{90}	1	1	1
Mo^{101}	-	$0,99 \pm 0,04$	-
Mo^{102}	-	$0,71 \pm 0,08$	-
Ru^{105}	$0,28 \pm 0,02$	$0,39 \pm 0,03$	-
Ag^{111}	$0,22 \pm 0,01$	$0,18 \pm 0,01$	$0,34 \pm 0,02$
Ag^{113}	$0,22 \pm 0,02$	$0,16 \pm 0,01$	-

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Distribution of the Mass of Fission Fragments
Resulting From the Fission of U^{235} , U^{238} and Pu^{239}
Induced by 14,6 MeV Neutrons

SOV/89-5-2-5/36

	U^{235}	U^{238}	Pu^{239}
Ca^{115}	$0,21 \pm 0,01$	$0,16 \pm 0,01$	$0,28 \pm 0,02$
I^{131}	$0,83 \pm 0,05$	$0,91 \pm 0,05$	-
Ba^{140}	$0,86 \pm 0,04$	$0,80 \pm 0,04$	$0,64 \pm 0,03$

The half-life of Mo^{99} was measured separately: $T_{1/2} = 67,2 \pm 0,2$ h.
There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 16 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 12, 1958

Card 3/3

ALEKSANDROV, N.M.; RODIONOVA, L.P.

Nuclear magnetic resonance in a polycrystalline hydrate of uranium trioxide. Zhur.strukt.khim. 3 no.1:97-98 Ja-P '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Radiyevyy institut imeni V.G.Khlopina, Leningrad.
(Uranium oxides--Spectra) (Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation)

PROTOPOPOV, A. N.; TOLMACHEV, G. M.; USHATSKIY, V. N.; VENEDIKTOVA, R. V.;
KRISYUK, I. T.; RODIONOVA, L. P.; YAKOVLEVA, G. V.

Mass distribution of fragments resulting from the fission of U^{235} ,
 U^{238} , and Pu^{238} induced by 14.6 MeV neutrons. Atom. energ. 5 no. 2:
130-134 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Fission products) (Mass spectrometry)

MALINOV, M.S., inzh.; RODIONOVA, L.V., inzh.

Methods of improving dynamic characteristics of diesel locomotives.
Zhel.dor.transp. 40 no.10:35-40 0 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Diesel locomotives--Dynamics)

RODIONOVA, L.V.; KLIMOVA, A.P.; INGBERMAN, A.B. [deceased]; BELYANINOVA,
Z.P.; KITSENKO, G.P., spetsred.; BUKINA, L.N., vedushchiy red.

[Shopless organization of the management at the Marat Confectionery
Plant in Moscow] Bestsekhovaia struktura upravleniia na moskovskoi
konditerskoi fabrike im. Marata. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-issl.in-t
nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1959. 31 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Moscow--Confectionery)

RODIONOVA, L.V.

Cementoma of the nose. Vestn. otorinolaring. 25 no.3:97-99'63
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdeleniya bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (zav. - dotsent
F.F. Malomuzh) Moskovskoy detskoy bol'nitsy No.9 imeni F.E.
Dzerzhinskogo.

RODIONOVA, L. Z.

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. P
Insect and Mite Pests.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 44899

Authors : Peredel'skiy, A. A.; Runyantsev, P. D.;
Bibergal', A. V.; Rodionova, L. Z.; Portsov-
skiy, Ye. S.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Use of Ionizing Radiations for the Control
of Insect Pests of Stored Grain.

Orig Pub : Biofizika, 1957, 2, No. 2, 209-214.

Abstract : Laboratory radiation with a 3,000 r dose led to
a complete or almost complete destruction of
the eggs and larvae of the rice weevil even
before they changed into beetles. When 24-29
day larvae pronymphs and pupae were subjected to
radiation at 5,000, 8,000 and 12,000 r doses

Card 1/2 - Inst. Biol. Physics AS USSR

*Peredel'skiy, A. A., Poryadkova, N. A.,
Rodionova, L. Z., Tarchevskaya, S. V.,*

AUTHORS:

20-4-50/60

TITLE:

The Role of the Earthworms in the Purification of Soil From Pollution with Radioactive Isotopes (Rol' dozhdevykh chervey v ochestke pochvy ot zagryazneniy radioaktivnymi izotopami)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 4, pp.809-812, (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As it is known, explosions of atom and hydrogen bombs, operation of atom reactors and several other reasons cause a pollution of the atmosphere, its precipitations of the water, and the soil with radioactive isotopes of different elements. Some of them, which have a long half life period represent a special danger to man, animals and plant in the case of local accumulations. In the publications the stability of these accumulations is ascribed to the high sorption ability of the soil as well as of the soil muds and the bottom of the waters. Starting from the radio ecological point of view (see Peredel'skiy) and from the hypothesis of the biocological selfpurification of the grounds in nature, the process of the scattering of the radioactive materials, can be figured as considerably accelerated. The organisms are able to accumulate isotopes in their body, to pass them on on the occasion of feeding and to carry them out of the polluted places on the occasion of local movements and vast migrations. For the development of this hypothesis the radiological expedition of the 2 institutes (above given under

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20-4-50/CO

The Role of the Earthworms in the Purification of Soil From Pollution
with Radioactive Isotopes.

"A" have carried out experiments in summer 1956 the results of which are given in the following. Method. In wooden boxes (160 cm long, 80 cm broad, 50 cm high) filled with garden mould (85%) and sand (15%), ditches were made by digging out 10 l of mould in every box; the mould was carefully mixed with a water solution of $\text{Co}^{60}\text{Cl}_2$ (10 mCi activity) and then thrown back into the ditches. 25 big living earth worms were digged 15-17 cm into the mould of the boxes and different cultivated plants were planted on it on July 14. On the occasion of further diggings (24 worms on Aug. 8, and 49 on Aug. 10) no worms of the portion digged in first were found. On the occasion of the control after the end of the experiment 60 worms missed. The probably left the boxes through the gaps in the walls and over the rims. Results: The authors are not in the position to give a detailed analysis of the materials, they only want to discuss a series of moments. From all plants mustard has accumulated the smallest quantity of Co^{60} . On the occasion of the presence of earth worms in the soil the accumulated quantity in mustard increased by the fivefold. In other plants less than the fivefold of the Co^{60} quantity was accumulated in the presence of earth worms than in their absence. The accumulation ability of Co^{60} in grass roots is enormous. This does not lack a practical interest since the possibility of radioactive pollution of the overground parts of the leading corn cultivations was not very distinct. It would be too early to look

Card 2/3

20-4-50/60

The Role of the Earthworms in the Purification of Soil From Pollution
With Radioactive Isotopes.

for exhaustive explanations, however, it is about the fact in the case of the major part of the plants the cobalt accumulation is less intensive in the course of time than the increase of the "biomass". The decreasing intensity of cobalt accumulation probably depends on the decrease of concentration due to its extraction from the ground by the plants. The active earth worms raise the number of the cases of the increase of content of cobalt in the plants by means of disaggregation and dung, which usually attracts the roots of the plants. Obviously the worms are able to scatter and to spread radioactive cobalt by swallowing polluted earth particles and excreting them by the anus. Thus, also other worms, insects, and other organism are able to reduce grounds polluted by long lived isotopes to their normal radioactive level within a relatively short period of time by means of the scattering of the radioactive material.

There are one table, and 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Biophysics AN USSR (Institut biofiziki AN SSSR),
Laboratory for Biophysics of the Ural Subsidiary AN USSR (Laboratoriya biofiziki Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR)
PRESENTED: By L.S. Shtern, Academician, May 16, 1957
SUBMITTED: May 14, 1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

RODIONOVA, L. Z.
 COUNTRY : USSR
 SUBJECT : GENERAL & SPEC. ZOOLOGY. INSECTS . Harmful Insects
 and Mites.
 ABS. JOUR.: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No. 2 , 1959, No. 7082
 Author : Peredol'skiy, A.A.; Rodionova, L.Z.; Bibergal,
 INST. : All-Union Sc.Res.Inst. of Grain and its **
 TITLE : Development of a Method of Controlling In-
 sect Pests of Stored Grain with Ionizing
 Radiation.
 ORIG. PUB.: (Tr) Vses . n.-i. in-ta zerna i produktov
 yevy pererabotki, 1957 (1958), vyp. 35, 26-42
 ABSTRACT : To control the granary-and rice-weevils
 (Calandra granaria and C. oryzae) the grain
 was irradiated by the RUM-3 X-ray apparatus
 (200 kilovolts, with a 0.5 mm Cu filter) and
 RUP-3 (400 kilovolts, with 2 mm Cu plus 0.25
 mm Fe filters) To destroy these grain pests
 a 10 thousand r dose is necessary, as well
 as other irradiation, i.e. a current of high-
 speed electrons, gamma rays. For industrial
 pest extermination high-speed electron
 * A.V.; Rummyantsav, P.D.; Pertsovskiy, Ye.S.
 ** Processed Products.
 CARD : 1/2

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2/2

ORIG. LANG: USSR

P

SUBJECT: OLIV. ALA-SPEC. ZOOLOGY, INSECTS - Harmful Insects and Mites.

RES. JOUR.: Ref. Jour.-Biologiya, No. 2, 1959, No. 7083

AUTHOR: Rodionova, L.Z.

INSTR.: All-Union Sc. Res. Inst. of Grain and its *

TITLE: Changes in Feeding Activity of the Granary Weevil, Irradiated with X-rays.

ORIG. PUB.: (Tr.) Vses. n.-i. in-ta zerna i produktov yovo pererabotki, 1957 (1958), vyp. 35, 58-61

SUMMARY: The beetles (B) were irradiated by an RUP-3 X-ray apparatus (200 kv. with a 0.5 mm Cu filter) using a ten thousand r dose at a dosage rate of 950 r/min. In the first series of experiments, after 10, 20 and 30 days the number of grains damaged by the irradiated and control weevils was determined. Every five days the dead experimental B were removed and the same number of living control B were removed. In the second series, at the same

* Processed Products. ; Inst. Biophysics AS USSR

CARD: 1/4

GENERAL & SPEC. ZOOLOGY, INSECTS

ABST. JOUR.: Ref Zhurn-Biologiya, No. 2, 1969, No. 7083

Author:
Inst.:
Title:

ORIG. PUB.:

ABSTRACT:

number of grains damaged by the irradiated B, compared with the controls, gradually decreased and after 30 days reached 57.4%. The average weight of the wheat viewed after 10, 20, and 30 days, eaten by one irradiated B, gradually increased while the weight of the wheat eaten by the control B almost did not change (3.45 - 4.03 mg). The weight of the wheat eaten in the first and in the second ten-day period by the irradiated B is almost half the amount consumed by the control

CARD:

3/4

61

RODIONOVA, L.Z.

Materials on the cold resistance of spider beetles (*Ptinus fur* L.
and *Ptinus raptor* Sturm) damaging grain during storage. Zool.
zhur. 39 no.11:1624-1627 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences,
Moscow. Zool. zhur. 39 no.11:1624-1627 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Spider beetles) (Grain--Diseases and pests)
(Cold--Physiological effect)

RODIONOVA, L.Z.

Critical periods in the ontogeny of the Chinese tussah moth
(*Antheraea pernyi* G.-M.). Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.4:964-967 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut morfologii im. A. N. Severtsova AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom Ye. N. Pavlovskim.
(SILKWORMS)(HYDROCYANIC ACID—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(HEAT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

RODIONOVA, L. Z.

Variations in the sensitivity to high temperature during the development of the Chinese tussah moth (*Antheraea pernyi* G.~~SM~~). Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.5:1222-1225 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye. N. Pavlovskim.

(Insects—Development) (Silkworms)
(Heat—Physical effect)

KURENTOV, A.I., doktor biol. nauk, prof., otv. red.;
RODIONOVA, L.Z., red.

[Ecology of the insects of the Maritime Territory and
Amur Valley] Ekologiya nasekomykh Primor'ia i Priamur'ia.
Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 127 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Dal'nevostochnyy filial, Vladivostok.

CHERNOMIR, Alexander Lvovich; GILYANOV, K.S., otv. red.;
RODIONOVA, L.Z., red.

[Wireworms of Western Siberia; a guide] Provolochniki
Zapadnoi Sibiri; opredelitel'. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 189 p.
(MIRA 18:11)

RODIONOVA, L.Z.

Change in the resistance to abiotic factors in the ontogenesis of
insects. Vop. ekol. 7:153-154 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Insects--Development)

RODIONOVA, L.Z.

Experiment in controlling the diapause in the Colorado beetle
(*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.) by treatment with physiologically
active substances. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.6:1377-1380 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.
(Potato beetle) (Diapause)

SMIRNOV, B.P.; RODIONOVA, M.A.

The effect of light on the incorporation of amino acids into proteins, nucleic acids and lipids of chloroplasts in vitro. Biokhimiia 29 no.3: 386-392 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii lipidov Instituta biologii Petrozavodskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Petrozavodsk.

ZHBANKOV, R.G.; KOMAR, V.P.; RODIONOVA, M.I.; KOZLOV, P.V.

Peculiar features of the infrared spectra of cellulose esters
in the crystalline state. Vysokom. soed. 8 no. 1:157-162. Ja
'66 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Fizicheskiy institut AN BSSR-i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy
universitet imeni Lomonosova. Submitted March 6, 1965.

ARKHIPOV, A.Ya.; ALTAYEVA, N.V.; BAYBULATOVA, Z.K.; VISKOVSKIY, Yu.A.;
GOLENKOVA, N.P.; KRAVCHENKO, M.F.; KUPRIN, P.N.; LEVIN, A.I.;
POL'STER, L.A.; SEMOV, V.N.; SYRNEV, I.P.; USHKO, K.A.;
SHOLOKHOV, V.V.; Primalni uchastiye: RODIONOVA, M.K.; CHEL'TSOV,
Yu.G.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.Ya., kand. geograf. nauk, nauchnyy red.

[Geology and oil and gas potentials of the south of the U.S.S.R.;
Kara-Bogaz-Gol (Gulf) region (eastern part of the Middle Caspian
oil- and gas-bearing basin).] Geologiya i neftegazonosnost' iuga
SSSR; Prikarabozaz'e (vostochnaia chast' Srednekaspiiskogo nefte-
gazonosnogo basseina). Leningrad, Nedra, 1964. 300 p. (Trudy
Nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii geologicheskikh kriteriyev
otsenki perspektiv neftegazonosnosti no.12).

ALEKSEYEVA, L.V.; RODIONOVA, M.K.; ALIYEV, M.M., akadem.,otv.red.;
KALANTAROV, A.P., red.; KYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.red.

[Lower Cretaceous and Paleogene foraminifers in western
Turkmenia] Foraminifery nizhnego mela i paleogena Zapadnoi
Turkmenii. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 91 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Azerb.SSR (for Aliyev).

15-57-5-7271
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,
p 218 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Strygin, N. N., Rodionova, M. S.

TITLE: Calorimetric Investigation of Thermogenic Processes
in Spontaneous Heating of Peat (Primeneniye kalori-
metricheskogo metoda dlya issledovaniya termogennykh
protssessov pri samorazogrevanii torfa)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta torf. prom-sti, 1956, Nr 13,
pp 48-63

ABSTRACT: Some indirect methods for investigating the intensity
of thermogenic processes in peat are examined with
the help of Dewar flasks. The rate of temperature
increase in the investigated material is an indication
of the intensity of the thermogenic processes. The
authors developed a calorimetric method for calcu-
lating the heat given off by the peat. This method

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Calorimetric Investigation (Cont.)

15-57-5-7271

is suitable for study of mild thermogenic processes and has advantages over methods previously described in the literature. The calorimeter proposed by the authors consists of a 600-liter thermostat in which some 25 spherical Dewar flasks (capacity of 0.5 liters) are immersed. The Dewar flasks have provisions for aeration of the peat and devices for measuring its temperature. The temperature of the thermostat liquid is kept constant with accuracy of $\pm 0.001^\circ$ to $\pm 0.005^\circ$ by means of special apparatus. The moistened and heated air intended for aeration of the peat enters the Dewar flask through a distributor coil. The Dewar flask is closed with a rubber stopper which has two openings, one for air intake and one for air exit. Four copper-constantan thermocouples are used to measure the temperature. Mathematical formulas are given for determining the amount of heat given off by the peat. A test of wood-sedge peat at a degree of decomposition of 35 percent and a moisture content of 40 percent is presented as an example. The test data show that peat (at 20°C and under aerobic conditions) gives off a small amount of heat with

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15-57-5-7271

Calorimetric Investigation (Cont.)

an almost uniform intensity. This amount is on the order of 0.360 to 0.425 cal per 1 cc of absolutely dry substance per day. The authors also determined the amount of heat given off by a number of spontaneous combustion materials (peat, coal, grain, hay, straw, manure, etc.). A table shows the results. A direct relation was established between the intensity of heat emission and the tendency of the peat to spontaneous combustion. This permits development of a laboratory method for determining the tendency of various forms of peat to undergo spontaneous combustion. Bibliography contains 28 titles.

Card 3/3

V. K. Ch.

ACC NR: AP7002966 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/024/0045/0045

INVENTOR: Sergeyev, L. V.; Baygozhin, A.; Panfilenok, Ye. I.; Rodionova, M. S.;
Bereznikovskaya, L. V.; Latynina, A. I.; Brusilovskiy, P. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of protecting lubricants from biological growth. Class 23, No. 189498

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 24, 1966, 45

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant, microorganism contamination, ~~lubricant~~ bactericide

ABSTRACT:

An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of protecting lubricants
from biological growth, involving the addition of 0.5—1% 4-caproylresorcinol
antiseptic.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Oct65/ ATD PRESS: 5112

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.892.091

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2450

with increase in moisture content, and the rate of spontaneous heating depends not only on intensity of thermogenic processes, but also on changes in heat conductivity, thermal capacity and specific gravity of the peat. Intensity of heat evolution decreases by 20-30 times under anaerobic conditions, and depends on the duration of heating of the peat. With rise in temperature and increasing duration of the heating, accelerated development of microorganisms takes place in the stock piles. Microflora of peat varieties that undergo spontaneous heating is more abundant and more diversified. Generation of heat up to 60-65° is caused, essentially, by biochemical processes, at 65-70° -- by biochemical and chemical thermogenic processes, and above 70° -- solely by chemical reactions. Biochemical processes results in the formation of readily oxidizable substances and a reduction of the oxidic

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USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels

I-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2450

compounds of Fe; the products thus formed promote, subsequently, the heating of peat due to oxidation. Means to control spontaneous heating have been outlined: the use of high-boiling liquid antiseptics; insulation of the peat from the air; cooling of peat.

Card 3/3

USSR/Plant Physiology - Respiration and Metabolism.

I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 23, 1953, 104328

Author : Rodionova, N.A.

Inst : AS USSR, Main Botanic Garden.

Title : Changes in the Protein Complex of the Cotyledons of Gram in the Course of Germination.

Orig Pub : Byul. Gl. Botan. Sada AN SSSR, Fascicle 28, 56-62. -1957

Abstract : The content of proteinic N in the cotyledons of the gram decreased abruptly during germination. The relative content of N, as extracted by a 10% NaCl (in % of absolutely dry substance or of common N), did not change during the first 8 days of germination, and it decreased somewhat on about the 16th day; its absolute quantity in the cotyledons decreased threefold during that time. This period was also characterized by a quick decomposition of

Card 1/3

USSR/Plant Physiology - Respiration and Metabolism.

I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 23, 1958, 104328

globulins and a slow decomposition of albumens. The glutelin content varied but slightly during the germination. An electrophoretic analysis of the globulins and albumens (separated by dialysis) showed the presence, in globulins, of cotyledons of dormant and germinating seeds of two fractions (legumin and vicilin) and an increase, in albumens, of the number of fractions from two to three upon germination. In the process of germination there was observed some decrease in the viscosity and specific rotation of albumen, and an increase of these indicators in vicilin. The amino acid content was determined (by the paper chromatography method) in the hydrolysates of the preparations of albumen and vicilin. The qualitative composition of these acids did not change during the germination, but the content of some of these acids did change: there was a decrease in the content of aspartic and glutamic acids, leucines, and alanine. It is assumed that, in the

Card 2/3

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USSR/General Biology - Genetics. Plants Genetics.

B.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 94663

Author : Zhukovskiy, P.M., Rodionova, N.A.

Inst : -

Title : Synthesis of Cultivated Types of 42-Chromosome Wheats
Resistant to Diseases.

Orig Pub : Tr. po prikl. botan., genet. i selektsii, 1957, 30, No 3,
271-277

Abstract : Amphidiploids-fungicide wheat *T. fungicidum* Zhuk. (amphidi-
ploid from cross breeding *T. Timopheevi* Zhuk., with Per-
sian wheat, *T. carthlicum* Nevski; 2 n equals 56) and
haynaticum, *Haynaticum* Zhuk (amphidiploid from cross
breeding between one-grained wheat, *T. dicoccum farrum* Al.,
X *Haynaldia villosa* Schurr.; 2 n equals 42) which were ob-
tained by Zhukovskiy and are immune to diseases were cross
bred with wheats of the 42-chromosome series susceptible to
diseases. Hybrid families of combinations with *Haynaticum*

Card 1/2

AUTHOR: RADIONOVA, N.A. 20-1-43/64
TITLE: Albumin Products of Seed Shoots of *Cicer arietinum* during the
Process of Seed Opening. (Belki semyadoley nuta v protsesse
prorastaniya semyan, Russian)
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 114, Nr 1, pp 158-160
(U.S.S.R.)
ABSTRACT: The last published research results showed that albumins,
globulins, and prolamins in reality represent a component of
different kinds of albumin, which differ with regard to their
molecular weight as well as their physical characteristics. In
this paper the question is discussed whether during the process of
seed opening, the compositions (albumins, globulins) characteristic
for the shoots are maintained or if there are changes with respect
to their qualitative and quantitative differences.
After the removal of fat from the albumins it became clear that
during the development of the shoots of the *Cicer arietinum* a
change of the albumin constituents takes place (see diagrams 1 and
2).
As we know, forms of albumin of small molecular weight can be re-
moved from fat by means of highly-concentrated degreasers, for

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Main Botanical Garden AS USSR

20-1-43/64

Albumin Products of Seed Shoots of *Cicer arietinum* during the
Process of Seed Opening.

which reason we might justly assume that albumen forms with small
molecules dominate in the albumin of the shoots. (With 2 Diagrams
and 4 References).

ASSOCIATION: Not given

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

2
RODIONOVA, N.A., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Change of the
protein complex of ^{chick-pea} seeds in the process of germination."
Mos, 1958, 16 pp (Mos State Pedagogical Inst im Lenin)
110 copies (KL, 23-56, 10h)

FENIKSOVA, R.V.; RODIONOVA, N.A.; TIUNOVA, N.A.; ULEZLO, I.V.; SAFONOV, V.I.

Study of cellulolytic enzymes of *Myrothecium verrucaria*. Dokl. AN
SSSR 162 no.3:702-704 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. Submitted August 17, 1964.

RODIONOV, A. N. A. (Moscow)

Enzymatic disintegration of β -indoleacetic acid. Uss. sov. biol.
60 no.3:321-335 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut biokhimii AN SSSR.

L 16984-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/JW/JWD/RM

ACC NR: AP6002101

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/65/000/011/2061/2063

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, A. N.; Sazonova, V. A.; Drozd, V. N.; Rodionova, N. A.; Zudkova, G. I.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Properties of α -ferrocenylcarbonic ions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 11, 1965, 2061-2063

TOPIC TAGS: ferrocene, organic synthetic process, nuclear magnetic resonance

ABSTRACT: Reaction of tetraphenylborates¹¹ of phenyl-(I) and diphenylferrocenyl carbonates (II) with dimethylaniline (III) was investigated. Preparation of I and II and some of their properties were described by the authors in a previous work (Dokl. AN SSSR, 160, No. 2, 1965). The reaction described here takes place at 5--20C within a few minutes and proceeds according to the equation

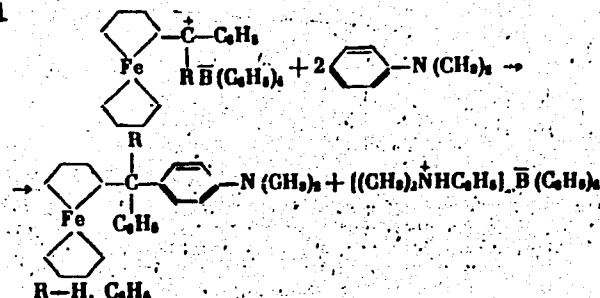
Card 1/2

UDC: 542.91+547.1'3+546.72

2

L 16984-66

ACC NR: AP6002101



The structures of the products were confirmed by NMR spectra. Preparation of p-dimethylaminophenylferrocenyl-, p-dimethylaminodiphenylferrocenyl-, and p-dimethylaminophenyldiferrocenylcarbinols is described. The authors express their gratitude to V. I. Sheychenko for working on the NMR spectra. Orig. art. has: 1 equation.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 24Mar65/

ORIG REF: 001

OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 mgs

NESMEYANOV, A.N.; SAZONOVA, V.A.; DROZD, V.N.; RODIONOVA, N.A.;
ZUDKOVA, G.I.

Properties of α -ferrocenyl carbonium ions. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
khim. no.11:2061-2063 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

VAR. PLAV, V.P.; RODIONOVA, N.A.; MIKHELEVA, L.A.

Effect of gibberellic acid on cauliflower. Biul. Glav. bot. sada
no.57:06-09 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.

L 27405-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/ENP(j) Pc-L/Pr-L/Ps-L RPL RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5004596

S/0020/65/160/002/0355/0358

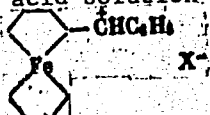
AUTHOR: Nesmeyanov, A. N. (Academician); Sazonova, V. A.; Drozd, V. N.; Rodionova, N. A.

TITLE: Alpha-ferrocenylcarbonium salts

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 160, no. 2, 1965, 355-358

TOPIC TAGS: ferrocene, ferrocenyl carbonium salt, ferrocenyl phenylcarbinol, electron spin resonance, biphenyl, tetraphenylborate

ABSTRACT: The authors synthesized two relatively stable ferrocenylphenylcarbonium salts - the perchlorate and tetraphenylborate - from ferrocenylphenylcarbinol in an acetic acid solution by the action of HClO_4 and tetraphenylborosodium, respectively:



, where x is ClO_4 or $\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$.

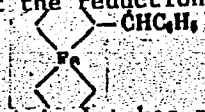
and studied some of their properties. The authors found from electron spin resonance data that ferrocenylphenylcarbonium perchlorate and diphenylferrocenylcarbonium perchlorate are diamagnetic, which is in agreement with the carbonium-ion

Card 1/2

L 27405-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004596

structure. It is possible that the reduction of the ferrocenylphenylmethyl cation to the radical



(which immediately undergoes pairing) takes place merely by heating with the tetraphenylborate anion (biphenyl was produced). The preparation of all the compounds synthesized in the experiment is described. Orig. art. has: 5 chemical formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow state university)

SUBMITTED: 02Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

NESMEYANOV, A.N., akademik; SAZONOVA, V.A.; ROMASHENKO, V.I.; RODIONOVA,
H.A.; ZOL'NIKOVA, G.P.

Photolysis of ferrocene derivatives. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 5:
1130-1133 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.

RODIONOVA, N.A.

Action of 2,3,5-triiodobenzoic acid on the content of free
auxins in beans. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no. 45, 81-84 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(Benzoic acid)
(Hormones (Plants))
(Beans)

RODIONOVA, N.A. (Kiyev)

Mixed tumor of the skin of the nose. Arkh.pat. 24 no.5:68-70
'62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. N.M.
Shikerman) Chernovitskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy
(glavnyy vrach N.P. Mishenda).
(NOSE--TUMORS)

VERZILOV, V.F.; RODIONOVA, N.A.

Using gibberellin for increasing orange yields. Biul. Glav. bot.
sada no. 32:100-101 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(Gibberellin) (Orange)

RODIONOVA, N.A.

Changes in the protein complex of chick-pea seeds during germination. Trudy Glav.bot. sada 7:32-54 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Germination) (Protein metabolism) (Chick-pea)

MIKHAYLOV, Mikhail Mikhailovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk. Prinimali
uchastiye: ALEKSANDROVA, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOLVINSKAYA, A.V.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; IVASHCHENKO, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MELENT'YEVA,
N.N., inzh.; RODIONOVA, N.A., inzh.; FOGEL'GEZANG, Ye.V., inzh.
RENNE, V.T., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn.red.

[Moisture absorption by organic dielectrics] Vlagopronitsaemost'
organicheskikh dielektrikov. Pod red. V.T.Renne. Moskva, Gos.
energ.izd-vo, 1960. 162 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Dielectrics)

RODIONOVA, N.A.

PHASE : BOOK EXPLOITATION 50V/479

Vsesoyuznyy konferentsiya po fizike dielektrikov, 2d, 1958
Fizika dielektrikov: trudy vseroy vsesoyuznyy konferentsii [Physics of Dielectrics: Proceedings of the 2d All-Union Conference on the Physics of Dielectrics] Moscow, Izdat. M. SSSR, 1960. 324 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Physicheskii institut imeni P.S. Lebedeva, Ed. of Publishing House: Izd. Stankhizdaty, Tech. Ed.: I.N. Dorzhina; Editorial Board: (Resp. Ed.) G.M. Zil'berman, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics (Deceased), and K.V. Filippov, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics.

PREFACE: This collection of reports is intended for scientists investigating the physics of dielectrics.

CONTENTS: The Second All-Union Conference on the Physics of Dielectrics held in Moscow at the Physicheskii institut imeni P.S. Lebedeva (Physics of Dielectrics) in November 1958 was attended by representatives of the principal scientific centers of the USSR and of several other countries. This collection contains most of the reports presented at the conference and summaries of the discussions which followed. The reports in this collection deal with dielectric properties, losses, and polarization, and with special topics: dielectric properties of various crystals, chemical compounds, and certain types of electrical discharges; ferroelectric crystals; and various radiation and field effects on dielectrics are investigated. The volume contains 112 of other papers presented at the conference dealing with the general investigation of dielectric properties, which were not included in the journal Izvestiya M. SSSR, seriya fizicheskaya, No. 1, and No. 2. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each report.

Index: V.M. Zil'berman, Development and Investigation of Certain Dielectric Properties of High Electrophotographic Sensitivity [Institute of Crystallography, M. SSSR, Moscow]

Discussion

Obozneniy, V.A., M.M. Zakharenko, and L.M. Fed'ko. Effect of Heat Treatment on the Electrophysical Properties of Certain Alkali-Free Silicate Glasses 170

Ioffe, V.A., and I.S. Iekheremova. Dielectric Properties of Certain Crystal Dielectrics [Institute Khimii silikatov M. SSSR (Institute of Silicate Chemistry, M. SSSR)] 182

Bol'shakov, N.A. Effect of the Section Shape of the Water Bond on the Dielectric Properties of Organic Dielectrics 194

Radionova, N.A. Dielectric Losses in KNO₃·4H₂O 203

Kogut, V.A. Dielectric Properties of Certain Crystals [Physicheskii institut gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova (Physics Division, Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)] 211

Discussion

Boriz, G.Y., and M.I. Rykun. Electrical and Mechanical Properties of Ion Polymeric Dielectrics in Connection with Their Heat Treatment 220

Kozlov, S.Y., and A.Y. Zolotarev. Third Kind of Thermal Breakdown [Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. M.I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute imeni M.I. Kalinina)] 230

Troshin, A.A., and K.I. Sorokhin. Some Regularities of Discharge Pulses in Solid Dielectrics [Fizicheskii politekhnicheskii institut im. S.M. Kirova (Some Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)] 235

Bashkova, A.M., and M.A. Molodtsov. On the Possibility of a Stream Discharge Mechanism in Solid Dielectrics [Fizicheskii politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M. Kirova] 247

Molodtsov, M.A. Investigation of the Pulse Features of Certain Polymers and Kevlar [Fizicheskii politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M. Kirova] 256

Balysin, I.Ye. On Certain Post-Fracture Processes in Liquid Dielectrics 262

Balysin, I.Ye. Investigation of Discharge Dynamics in Distilled Water 271

Discussion

Tul, P.M., and S.Y. Baidakov. Effect of Uniaxial External Pressure on Domain Orientation in "Polarized" Polycrystal BaTiO₃ [Physics Institute imeni P.M. Lebedev, M. SSSR, Moscow] 281

RODIONOVA, N.F.

ORLOV, N.P., RODIONOVA, N.F. and PETYSHKOVA, A.T.
"The Reaction of the Animal Organism to the Introduction of Trypan Blue in Different
Doses and Methods of Application. ^{News} Report of the Academy of Science Kazakh SSR. No. 44,
Series in Parasitology, No. 6, 1948, p. 168-76. Resume in Kazakh Language.
SD: Letopis' Article; Vol. 28 (20998), 1949 uncl deg

Soyuzgizgiz A Kad. Nauk Kazakh SSR, Vol. 6, No. 44,

RODIONOVA, N. F.

Inst. of Zoology, Academy of Science, Kazakh SSR

"Treatment of cutaneous mange of sheep with powders."

SO: Vet. 25 (10) 1948, p. 22

ORLOV, N.P.; RODIONOVA, N.F.; POSPELOVA, Z.K.

Reaction of organisms of healthy animals to the introduction of
chemical agents. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.paras. no.7:66-72 '49.
(MLRA 9:5)

(Pharmacology)

L 21767-65 EPF(n)-2/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPA(bb)-2/EWP(b)/EWP(t) Pt-10/Pu-4 IJF(c)/
 AFWL/ASD(a)-5/SSD/ASD(m)-3/AFETR JD/WW/JG
 8/0078/64/009/004/0890/0899

ACCESSION NR: AP4029189

AUTHOR: Popov, I. A.; Rodionova, N. G.

TITLE: The niobium-molybdenum-zirconium system

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 4, 1964, 890-899

TOPIC TAGS: niobium molybdenum zirconium system, metastable phase, martensite, omega phase, phase diagram, microstructure, homogeneous solid solution, hardness, electric resistance, ternary solid solution, heat treatment, thermal stability, oxidation stability, oxide coating

ABSTRACT: The Nb-Mo-Zr system was studied. From the results obtained the isotherms of the solidus surface were constructed (Fig. 1) as well as an isothermal cross section of the ternary phase diagram at 1400C. The microstructure of various alloys in the system were examined; and a number of photographs are included. The hardness and electric resistance of various alloys in the system were also determined. Alloys containing more than 40% Nb have a homogeneous structure of beta-ternary solid solution. This solid solution is very stable; it does not decompose even with prolonged holding of temperatures above 1000C, either in operation

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ACCESSION NR: AP4029189

or in pressure working or heat treatment. A number of Nb-Mo-Zr alloys have been suggested for application at temperatures over 1000C. Oxidation tests revealed that a binary Nb-Mo alloy with 5-6% Mo had the lowest oxidation rate at 800 and 1000C (5 g/m²hr at 800C). The oxide film on this alloy is dense and adheres tightly to the metal. At 8-10% Mo the oxide film becomes loose and the oxidation rate sharply increases. Alloying Nb-Mo solid solutions with up to 25% Zr lowers the oxidation resistance. Alloys containing 30-70% Zr and not more than 10% Mo have a reduced rate of oxidation (less than 55 g/m² hour); the oxide films that are formed are completely dense, tightly adhering to the metal. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Feb63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

POPOV, I.A.; RODIONOVA, N.G.

System niobium - molybdenum - zirconium. Zhur.neorg.khim. 9
no.4:890-899 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1ST AND 2ND ORDER																										3RD AND 4TH ORDER																																																																																																																																	
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																																																																																																																											
<p><i>Analysis of chromium oxide. N. I. RODONOVA (Zavod. Lab., 1937, 6, 688-691).—0.5 g. of Cr_2O_3 is dissolved in a boiling solution of 1.5 g. of KBrO_3 in 50 ml. of H_2O, the solution is evaporated with 7 ml. of H_2SO_4 diluted to 100 ml., and filtered; the washed residue is ignited and weighed as SO_3. The filtrate + washings are diluted to 250 ml., 40 ml. of 25% H_2SO_4, 15 ml. of 1% AgNO_3, 0.01 g. of MnSO_4, 20 ml. of 16% $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ and H_2O to 250 ml. are added to 100 ml. of solution, which is boiled until a red coloration (MnO_2) develops, when 2 g. of NaCl are added, and boiling is continued for 10 min. after decoloration. Standard FeSO_4 is then added, excess of which is titrated with KMnO_4. Sesquioxides and Ca are determined in separate portions of the filtrate.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">R. T.</p>																																																																																																																																																											
ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																																																																																																											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="13">1ST ORDER</th> <th colspan="13">2ND ORDER</th> <th colspan="13">3RD ORDER</th> <th colspan="13">4TH ORDER</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="13">A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</td> <td colspan="13">A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</td> <td colspan="13">A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</td> <td colspan="13">A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																																																				1ST ORDER													2ND ORDER													3RD ORDER													4TH ORDER													A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z													A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z													A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z													A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z												
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Mechanism of the hydration of the volatile modification of phosphorus pentoxide. S. I. Roshomskii and Yu. V. Khodakov. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 27, 1347-57 (1953). By following the course of orthophosphate, tripolyphosphate, and pyrophosphate as functions of time, the authors confirmed their previously proposed mechanism in both acid and alk. media: $P_2O_5 \xrightarrow{H_2O} H_4P_2O_7$ (tetragonal mol. with P atoms as apexes) (cf. C. I. 39, 1815) $\xrightarrow{H_2O} H_6P_3O_{10}$ (open chain) $\xrightarrow{H_2O} H_8P_4O_{13}$ $\xrightarrow{H_2O} H_{10}P_5O_{16}$ was detd. by titrating the H^+ liberated when the soln. was treated with excess Ag^+ . Tripolyphosphate was detd. by titrating the H^+ liberated by the reaction $H_6P_3O_{10} + 2 Zn = Zn_2P_3O_{10} + 2 H^+$, gravimetrically detg. pyrophosphate, and subtracting the amt. of H^+ liberated by it. The presence of $H_6P_3O_{10}$ was also demonstrated by the isolation of $NaZn_2P_3O_{10} \cdot 8H_2O$ from the soln. Cyrus Feldman

CA

6

The mechanism of hydration of the volatile modification
of phosphoric anhydride. N. I. Rodionova and Yu. V.
Khoshakov. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 20: 1301-11 (1950)
(Engl. translation). See *C.A.* 45, 6050f. R. M. S.

RODIONOVA, N. I.

U.S.S.R.

✓ Apparatus for electrolysis with mercury cathode (new model PK-1 and PK-2 NIIKhimMASH). N. S. Dombrovskaya and N. I. Rodionova. *Trudy Komissii Anal. Khim. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 5(8), 162-6 (1954).—In the app. described the Pt conductor can be moved to change the distance between the Pt conductor and the surface of the Hg. More Hg could easily be added to the small cup which holds the Hg. Eurilla Mayerle

RODIONOVA, N. I.

Apparatus and Attachment for the Electrolytic Separation
of Carbides from Steel. N. I. Rodionova. (Zarodskaya
Laboratoriya, 1955, 21, (6), 745). [In Russian]. Apparatus
for the simultaneous anodic solution of four steel specimens
and separate collection of their carbides and non-metallic
inclusions is described.—S. K.

USPENSKY, V.I.; RUDNICH, V.I.

Regularities in changes of speed in color developing with a modification of properties and increased concentration of nondiffusing color components in the photographic layer. Part 1: Effect of the log of the concentration of the nondiffusing components on the contrast coefficient of the color image. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 4 no. 4: 225-228, 1979. (IRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut.
(Color photography)

SOLOV'YEV, S.M.; RODIONOVA, N.I.

Investigating dye adsorption on silver halides in the low
saturation area of the surface. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot. i
kin. 6 no.5:323-333 SMO '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut
(NIKFI).

(Photographic emulsions)

USPENSKIY, V.I.; RODIONOVA, N.I.; CHEL'TSOV, V.S.

Effect of sulfite on the activity of couplers and the density
of dyes formed in color development. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.
i kin. 6 no.5:358-362 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut
(NIKFI)

(Color photography--Developing and developers)

USPENSKIY, V.I.; RODIONOVA, N.I.

Characteristics of the kinetics of color development. Zhur.nauch.i
prikl.fot. i kin. 6 no.2:125-129 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut.
(Color photography—Developing and developers)

USPENSKIY, V.I.; RODIONOVA, N.I.

Regularities of the changes in the rate of color development involving a change in the properties and an increase in the concentration of nondiffusing color components in the photographic layer. Report No.2: Modification of the contrast coefficient in the area of low concentration of components. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot. i kin. 5 (MIRA 14:1) no.6:419-423 N-D '60.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut.
(Color photography—Developing and developer)

23(5)
AUTHORS: Uspenskiy, V.I., and Rodionova, N.I. SOV/77-4-4-6/19

TITLE: The Regularity of Speed Change of Color Developing With Change of Qualities and Increasing Concentration of Not Diffusing Color Components in Photographic Layer ; 1. Dependency Between the Contrast Factor of Color Images and the Logarithm of Concentration of Not Diffusing Components

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 285-288 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors present the dependencies between the contrast factor of color images and the logarithm of the concentration of components in the emulsion. The exposed sensitogram was developed by diethyl-p-penylen-diamino developer during a time of 4, 6 and 8 minutes. The results of the developing were expressed by the contrast factor, which was obtained by the characteristic curves. These curves result from the effective photographic density, proportional to the concentration of dyestuff in the layer. The graphic dependency

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SOV/77-4-4-6/19
The Regularity of Speed Change of Color Developing With Change of Qualities and Increasing Concentration of Not Diffusing Color Components in Photographic Layer; 1. Dependency Between the Contrast Factor of Color Images and the Logarithm of Concentration of Not Diffusing Components

of the contrast factor from the component concentration is expressed by a curve which resembles the curves showing the increase of optic density or the contrast factor with duration of developing. Figure 1 gives curves of the change of contrast factor in dependency to the contents of the not diffusing components 3', 5'- dicarbolyphenyloktadezylamid 1,2-olynaphtenic acids for different durations of developing. Figures 2, 3 and 4 show the dependency between contrast factor and logarithm of the component concentration. All the used components are given. The studies of Chartoriyskiy and Chel'tsov [Ref 3] are used. There are 5 graphs and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

Card 2/3

SOV/77-4-4-6/19
The Regularity of Speed Change of Color Developing With Change of
Qualities and Increasing Concentration of Not Diffusing Color Com-
ponents in Photographic Layer; 1. Dependency Between the Contrast
Factor of Color Images and the Logarithm of Concentration of
Not Diffusing Components

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut
(NIKFI) (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for
Motion Picture and Photography)

SUBMITTED: January 11, 1958

Card 3/3

YEVDOKIMENKO, A.I.; ZABERESHNYI, I.I.; RAFALOVICH, I.M.; REZNIK, I.D.;
Prinimali uchastiye: SHERMAN, B.P.; KUDRIN, A.N.; GALITSKIY, L.M.;
SERPOV, V.I.; VOROB'YEV, V.A.; STEPANOV, A.S.; RODIONOVA, N.M.;
BUNTOVNIKOV, A.S.; YEVDOKIMOVA, L.Ye.

Air blast preheating for shaft furnaces. Tsvet. met. 33 no.10:12-
20 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po tsvetnym metallam (for Yevdokimenko, Zabereshnyy, Rafalovich, Reznik, Rodionova, Buntovnikov, Yevdokimova).
2. Yuzhno-Ural'skiy nikel'nyy zavod (for Sherman, Kudrin, Galitskiy, Serpov, Vorob'yev, Stepanov).

(Air preheaters)

(Metallurgical furnaces--Equipment and supplies)

RODIONOVA, I. P.

Isolation of dichloroethane from its aqueous solutions. M. K. Baranov, I. S. Gromov, I. M. Kogan, and N. P. Rodionova, Zhur. Priklad. Khim., 27, 1094-1100 (1964).
 The heteroazeotrope of $(CH_2Cl)_2$ -H₂O, b. 72°, contains 8.16% H₂O (by wt.) (cf. Bahr and Zieler, C.A. 24, 3213). The temp.-compn. curve was detd. for the system in the vapor and the liquid phases (shown graphically). The results agree with theoretical values calcd. from Dalton's law. On the basis of these results a recovery system for $(CH_2Cl)_2$ was designed which is suitable for aq. soln. treatment, by means of rectification, in which the org. product is isolated as the heteroazeotrope. A flow sheet for the system is shown. The hydrolysis of aq. solns. of $(CH_2Cl)_2$ was measured by titration of acidity after 1-10 hrs. of re-fluxing. Acidity develops only after 3 hrs. and reaches a value corresponding to 2.6% hydrolysis in 16 hrs. In the presence of 0.5N NaOH the rate of hydrolysis is very much greater, thus making addn. of NaOH inadvisable in an industrial installation.
 G. M. Kosolapoff

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KABACHNIK, M.I., KUROCHKIN, N.I., MASTRYUKOVA, T.A., IOFFE, S.T., POPOV,
Ye.M., RODIONOVA, N.P.

Tautomerism of acidic esters of alkylthiophosphinic acids. Dokl.
AN SSSR 104 no.6:861-864 0 '55. (MLBA 9:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kabachnik); 2. Institut elemen-
toorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Isomerism) (Esters)

Rodionova, N.P.

KABACHNIK, M.I.; MASTRYUKOVA, T.A.; KUROCHKIN, N.I.; RODIONOVA, N.P.; POPOV, Ye.M.

Reactivity of alkali salts of alkylthiophosphinic acid esters.

Alkylation and acylation. Zhur. ob. khim. 26 no.8:2228-2233 Ag '56.

(MLRA 10:11)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR.

(Phosphinic acid) (Alkylation)

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Popov, Ye. M., Mastryukova, T. A.,
Rodionova, N. P., Kabachnik, M. I.

SOV/79-29-6-50/72

TITLE:

The Vibration Spectra of the Organophosphorus Compounds
(Kolebatel'nyye spektry fosfororganicheskikh soyedineniy).
On the Problem of the Characteristics of the Frequency $P=S$
(K voprosu o kharakteristichnosti chastoty $P=S$)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 6,
pp 1998-2006 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The investigation of the vibration spectra of phosphorus- and organophosphorus compounds leads to the conclusion that in molecules with the group $P=O$ a vibration occurs in which this group plays the main role. For the structure and the analysis of the phosphorus compounds also the spectral characteristics of the group $P=S$ is of interest. In order to determine the so-called characteristic frequencies of the group $P=S$ the infrared spectra and the Raman effects of the organothio-phosphorus compounds were obtained in parallel to the corresponding thiophosphorus and phosphorus compounds. In the compounds investigated the bands connected with the group

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The Vibration Spectra of the Organophosphorus SOV/79-29-6-50/72
Compounds. On the Problem of the Characteristics of the Frequency $P=S$

$P=S$ are in the range from 750 to 580 cm^{-1} . The frequency of the normal vibration of the molecule in which this group participates, is considerably subjected to the structural influences; in this connection each type of the substituents changes the frequency by a certain amount. The frequencies which are related to group $P=S$ (Table 2) conserve their constant values only if the central phosphorus atom is surrounded by the same atoms or radicals. The bonds and the angles which have no common atom with the group $P=S$ do not participate in the given oscillation and practically do not influence the frequency. A final explanation could not yet be given. The authors thank L. S. Mayants for valuable advice. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 18 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/3

S/079/60/030/007/018/020
B001/B067 82300

5.37006

AUTHORS: Ginsburg, V. A., Privezentseva, N. F., Rodionova, N. P.,
Dubov, S. S., Makarov, S. P., Yakubovich, A. Ya.

TITLE: Reaction of Nitrogen Oxides With Polyfluorinated
Ethylenes. 1 Synthesis and Reduction of Polyfluorinated
Nitroso Compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 7,
pp. 2406 - 2409

TEXT: In continuation of the papers (Refs. 1-7) on the reactions of nitrosyl halides with halogenated olefins the authors studied the reaction of N_2O_3 with polyfluorinated ethylenes where nitroso compounds might have been expected as is the case with non-fluorinated unsaturated compounds. In the reaction of N_2O_3 in the gaseous state with tetrafluoro ethylene at room temperature a liquid of deep-blue color, 2-nitro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-nitroso-ethane, is readily formed (Refs. 6,7). Besides this main product (yield more than 60%) a dinitro derivative of tetrafluoro

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Reaction of Nitrogen Oxides With Polyfluorinated S/079/60/030/007/018/020
Ethylenes. Synthesis and Reduction of Poly- B001/B067 82300
fluorinated Nitroso Compounds

ethylene and a small amount of non-identified high-boiling products is formed. In the same way a chlorine-containing nitro-nitroso compound is formed from N_2O_3 and trifluoro-chloro ethylene. The nitroso compounds synthesized by the authors and some other scientists (Refs. 3,8,9), as well as other polyfluorinated nitroso compounds, are rather stable, and form no dimers. In the infrared spectrum the nitroso compounds obtained from tetrafluoro ethylene show characteristic frequencies of the valence vibrations of the bonds $N = O$ and $C - N$ at 6.2μ and 12.25μ which practically agree with the frequencies observed in analogous compounds by J. Mason (Ref. 10). The same nitroso compounds are formed in the reaction of NO with tetrafluoro- or trifluoro-chloro ethylene on irradiation with ultraviolet light. The reduction of the nitro-nitroso compounds with hydriodic acid in ether medium yields the acid fluoride of nitro-difluoro-acetohydroxamic acid which was separated as etherate ($NO_2CF_2CFCINO$). The structure of the nitro-nitroso compound which was obtained from N_2O_3 and trifluoro-chloro ethylene shows that in the

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Reaction of Nitrogen Oxides With Polyfluorinated S/079/60/030/007/018/020
Ethylenes. Synthesis and Reduction of Poly- B001/B067 82300
fluorinated Nitroso Compounds

reaction the addition of N_2O_3 takes place in such a way that the nitroso
group is linked with the carbon atom which has a higher electron density.
There are 17 references: 4 Soviet and 4 German.

SUBMITTED: June 4, 1959

Card 3/3

Rodionova, N. P.

S/079/60/030/007/019/020
B001/B067 82301

5.3700C

AUTHORS: Ginsburg, V. A., Privezentseva, N. F., Shpanskiy, V. A.,
Rodionova, N. P., Dubov, S. S., Khokhlova, A. M.,
Makarov, S. P., Yakubovich, A. Ya.

TITLE: Reaction of Halogens, Nitrogen Oxide, and Polyfluorinated
Ethylenes in Ultraviolet Light. Synthesis and Thermal
Decomposition of Polyfluorinated Aliphatic Nitroso
Compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 7,
pp. 2409 - 2415

TEXT: In continuation of their earlier paper (Ref. 1) the authors studied the reaction of polyfluorinated ethylene with NO and halogen in ultraviolet light. They assumed that atomic chlorine or bromine would also lead to the formation of β -halogen nitroso compounds. In fact, the authors of the present paper showed that in the reaction of nitrosyl chloride with symmetrical difluoro-dichloro ethylene, 1,2-difluoro-1,2,2-trichloro-nitroso ethane results in good yields. This compound

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Reaction of Halogens, Nitrogen Oxide, and
Polyfluorinated Ethylenes in Ultraviolet
Light. Synthesis and Thermal Decomposition of
Polyfluorinated Aliphatic Nitroso Compounds

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B001/B067 82301

proved sufficiently stable and could be isolated (compound 6 in the Table). The experiments showed, as had been theoretically expected, that in all cases the corresponding nitroso alkanes were obtained in sufficient yields on irradiation of the gas mixtures $\text{NO} + \text{Cl}_2$ or $\text{NO} + \text{Br}_2$

with polyfluorinated ethylenes (such as tetrafluoro-, trifluoro-chloro-, or trifluoro ethylene at the ratio olefin : $\text{NO} : \text{Hal}_2 = 1 : 1 : 1/2$)

(Table). These compounds have an intensive blue color, and are stable liquids. Besides them also the corresponding alkylene dihalides as well as β -nitrogen halide compounds are always separated from the reaction mass. Probably they are products of a partial oxidation of the nitroso compounds. In reducing the nitroso compounds obtained from trifluoro ethylene by means of hydrogen iodide the corresponding fluorides of the chloro-difluoro- and bromo-difluoro-acetohydroxamic acids are formed which indicates the addition of the halogen to the CF_2 group of the olefin in the reaction between NO , Hal_2 , and olefin. The pyrolysis of

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Reaction of Halogens, Nitrogen Oxide, and
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Light. Synthesis and Thermal Decomposition of
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the $\text{ClCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{NO}$ and $\text{NO}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{NO}$ nitroso compounds at $120-130^\circ$ yields the
polyfluorinated ethylenimines $\text{ClCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{N} = \text{CFCF}_2\text{Cl}$ and $\text{NO}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{N} =$ CFCF_2NO_2 , respectively. There are 1 table and 8 references: 3 Soviet,
1 US, and 2 German. X

SUBMITTED: June 4, 1959

Card 3/3

ANIKIYENKO, K.A.; SKRIPACH, T.K.; RODIONOVA, N.P. [deceased]; BARANAYEV, M.K.

Reactivity of esters of phosphoric and thionephosphoric acid derivatives
to cholinesterase and hydroxyl ions. Kin. i kat. 6 no.2:196-202 Mr-Ap
'65. (MIRA 18:7)

IOFIN, S.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIL'CHENKO, D.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; LISOVSKIY, G.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, V.V., gornyy inzh.; RODIONOVA, N.P., gornyy inzh.

Reviews and bibliography. Gor.zhur. no.1:78-80 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnoy metallurgii, Ust'-Kamenogorsk (for all except Rodionova). 2. Izdatel'stvo "Nedra" (for Rodionova).

L. 60954-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 Pc-4/Pr-4 RO/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5011678

UR/0195/65/006/002/0196/0202

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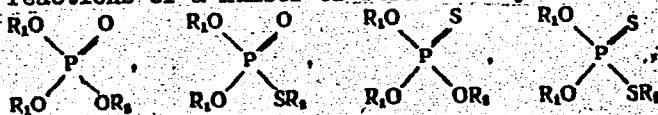
AUTHORS: Anikiyenko, K. A.; Skripach, T. K.; Baranayev, M. K.; Rodionova, N. P. (Deceased)

TITLE: The reactivity of ester derivatives of phosphoric and thionphosphoric acids with cholinesterase and hydroxyl ions

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 6, no. 2, 1965, 196-202

TOPIC TAGS: cholinesterase, insecticide, phosphoric acid, thionphosphoric acid, reaction kinetics, reaction mechanism, inhibition catalyst

ABSTRACT: Quantitative studies of the reaction ability of ester derivatives of phosphoric and thionphosphoric acids (FOS) were carried out in order to extend the currently available information on the inhibiting effect of phosphorganic insecticides on cholinesterase (Ch). Rate constants, activation energies, and preexponential factors for the reactions of a number of structurally different FOS in the general form of



Card 1/2 where $R_1 = -CH_3, -C_2H_5, -C_3H_7$; $R_2 = -C_2H_5, -C_2H_5SCH_3$ or $-C_2H_5SC_2H_5$

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011678

with Ch and OH ions were studied. The inhibition rate constants were determined from the relationship $k_1 = \frac{0.692}{t_{0.5} \cdot [FOS]}$, where $t_{0.5}$ is the time required to destroy one half of the original Ch, and $[FOS]$ is the initial concentration of FOS. The pseudomonomolecular hydrolysis rate constants were determined from the relationship $K_1 = \frac{2.3}{t} \cdot (2 - \lg a)$, where t is the time and a the percentage concentration of unreacted FOS. The second order rate constants were determined from $K_{II} = \frac{K_1}{(OH)} = \frac{K_1}{0.025}$. The reaction mechanism is explained as a nucleophilic substitution of S_N2 , after J. Dostorovsky and H. Halmann (J. Chem. Soc., 516, 1953). The kinetic characteristics were found to change with change in the structure of FOS. The authors thank V. A. Yakovlev for helpful advice concerning the inhibition mechanism of cholinesterase. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Feb63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC,
GC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 015

Card 2/2

MALAKHOV, G.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; VASHCHENKO, V.S.;
KHIVRENKO, A.F.; VERESA, F.I.; BELEN'KIY, Ye.V.;
SHMALIY, V.Ya.; PETRENKO, P.D.; BEZUKH, V.R.; SHULIN,
N.I.; RODIONOVA, N.P.; ved. red.

[Technical progress at the "Gigant" Mine in the Krivoy
Rog Basin] Tekhnicheskii progress na shakhte "Gigant"
v Krivorozhskom basseine. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 119 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Glavnyy inzhener i nachal'nik shakhty "Gigant" v Krivo-
rozhskom Basseyne (for Vashchenko).

BUDNITSKIY, Iosif Moiseyevich; ZENKIS, Ya.S., doktor ekon. nauk,
retsenzent; RODIONOVA, N.P., ved. red.

[The mining industry in the system of the national economy
of the U.S.S.R.] Gornaia promyshlennost' v sisteme narod-
nogo khoziaistva SSSR. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 101 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

DUBOV, S.S.; KHOKHLOVA, A.M.; RODIONOVA, N.P.

Mass spectra of some poly- and perfluoro azo and azoxy
compounds. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.6:692 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Azo compounds--Spectra)
(Azoxy compounds--Spectra)

RODIONOVA, N.P. (Kzyl-Orda)

Republic conference of nurses. Med.sestra 21 no.9:64 S '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(PSYCHIATRIC NURSING--CONGRESSES)

ZAYTSEVA, N.N.; Primali uchastiye: MYASOYEDOVA, K.N., studentka;
YEVTIKHINA, Z.F., studentka; RODIONOVA, N.P., studentka

Oxidative phosphorylation in the tissues of the skeletal
muscles in experimental vitamin E deficiency. Vop. med.
khim. 7 no.3:313-319 My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Chair of Animal Biochemistry, the "M.V. Lomonosov"
Moscow State University.

(MUSCLE)
(PHOSPHORYLATION)
(TOCOPHEROL)

DUBOV, S.S.; GINSBURG, V.A.; KADINA, M.A.; RODIONOVA, N.P.; RODKIN, S.A.;
MAKAROV, S.P.; FILATOV, A.S.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.

Appearance of the azo group in vibration and electron spectra.
Zhur.VKHO 6 no.5:596-597 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Azo compounds--Spectra)

FEDOROV, A.A.; RODIONOVA, N.S.

Thermogravimetric study of the collecting agent
 $(\text{MnO}_2)_x(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)_y(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ used in separation of phosphorus.
Zhur. anal.khim. 18 no.12:1504-1506 D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo
AN SSSR, Moskva.

PROMONENKOV, V.K.; SKVORTSOVA, N.I.; BELOV, V.N. [deceased]; KAMENSKIY,
A.B.; RODIONOVA, N.V.

Some transformations of 3-methyl-4-(cyclopenten-2'-yl)buten-
2-al. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.8:1431-1434 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni
Mendeleeva.

RODIONOVA, N.V.; KOSAREVA, O.M.; PESTRIKOV, S.V.

Analyzing a catalyst for the oxidation of butylenes to
methylethyl ketone. Trudy BashNII NP no.7:149-155 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

FARAFONONOV, L.S.; SERIKOV, A.G.; YULINA, A.V.; RODIONOVA, N.V.,
telegrafistka, udarnik kommunisticheskogo truda;
RASKATAYEVA, M.F.; BULYGIN, I.V.

We are discussing the project of the program of the CPSU.
Vest. svyazi 21 no.9:7-9 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nachal'nik Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta telefonnoy svyazi Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for Farafonov).
2. Glavnyy inzhener Moskovskoy gorodskoy telefonnoy seti (for Serikov).
3. Rukovoditel' brigady kommunisticheskogo truda TSentral'nogo telegrafa SSSR (for Yulina).
4. TSentral'nyy telegraf SSSR (for Rodionova).
5. Rukovoditel' brigady kommunisticheskogo truda TSentral'nogo telegrafa SSSR (for Raskatayeva).
6. Glavnyy inzhener Kiyevskogo oblastnogo upravleniya svyazi (for Bulygin).

(Telecommunication)

RODIONOVA, N.Ya.

Some data on electrophoretic study of blood protein fractions in
children with tuberculosis. *Pediatrics* 4 no.7:8-11 JI'63
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry gosnital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. G.G. Staks)
Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. I.V.Toroptsev).

RODIONOVA, O.S.

GILYAROVSKAYA, Ye.P.; TIKHOMIROVA, A.V.; BILEYKINA, A.M.; RODIONOVA, O.S.

Using ozocerite in the compound treatment of dysentery in children.
Pediatriia no.8:81-82 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz detskoy bol'nitsy imeni F.E.Dzerzhinskogo v Moskve.
(OZOCERITE) (DYSENTERY)

GLUKHOV, I.A.; RODIONOVA, R.A.

Reaction of molybdenum dihydroxychloride in an atmosphere of
chlorine and sulfur chloride. Dokl. AN Tadjh. SSR 2 no. 5:15-
17 '59. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadjhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom
AN Tadjhikskoy SSR S. Yusupovoy.
(Molybdenum chloride) (Chlorine) (Sulfur chloride)